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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 11 MAY 2005 HIGHEST RN 850303-40-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 11 MAY 2005 HIGHEST RN 850303-40-1

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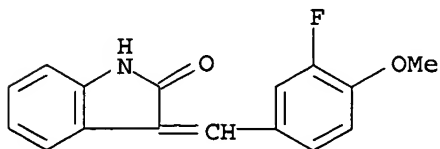
*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> d ide can tot l6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 384832-65-9 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 20 Jan 2002
CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)
MF C16 H12 F N O2
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 139:207829

REFERENCE 2: 138:131086

REFERENCE 3: 136:64633

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 328106-29-2 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 20 Mar 2001

CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

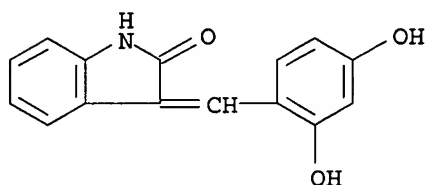
OTHER NAMES:

CN MAE 87

MF C15 H11 N O3

SR Chemical Library

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:388594

REFERENCE 2: 139:207829

REFERENCE 3: 138:131086

REFERENCE 4: 136:64633

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 163655-37-6 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 08 Jun 1995

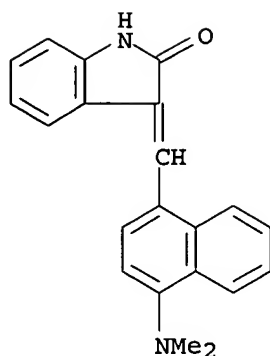
CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[[4-(dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

FS 3D CONCORD

MF C21 H18 N2 O

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, PROUSDDR, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 139:207829

REFERENCE 2: 138:131086

REFERENCE 3: 136:64633

REFERENCE 4: 122:316911

=> fil uspatall

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:20:15 ON 12 MAY 2005

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 12:20:15 ON 12 MAY 2005

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> d bib abs hitstr tot 19

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2004:315288 USPATFULL

TI Kinase inhibitors and the use thereof

IN Chirchin, Vladimir, Frankfurt am Main, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Athanassios, Giannis, Leipzig, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Mazitschek, Ralph, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
Sleemann, Jonathan, Bruchsal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

PI US 2004248965 A1 20041209

AI US 2004-483687 A1 20040706 (10)

WO 2002-EP7778 20020712

PRAI DE 2001-134196 20010713

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP Friedrich Kueffner, Suite 910, 317 Madison Avenue, New York, NY, 10017

CLMN Number of Claims: 10

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 10 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 598

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to protein kinase inhibitors and to the

use thereof for the treatment of diseases induced by pathological signal transduction cascades.

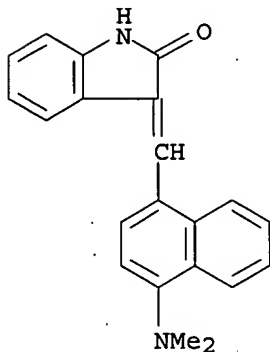
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 163655-37-6P 328106-29-2P 384832-65-9P

(indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

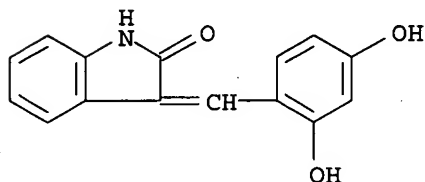
RN 163655-37-6 USPATFULL

CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[[4-(dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



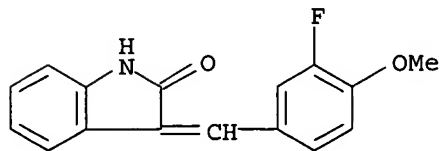
RN 328106-29-2 USPATFULL

CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 384832-65-9 USPATFULL

CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:257244 USPATFULL

TI Methods of extending corneal graft survival

IN DeVries, Gerald W., Laguna Hills, CA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003180294 A1 20030925

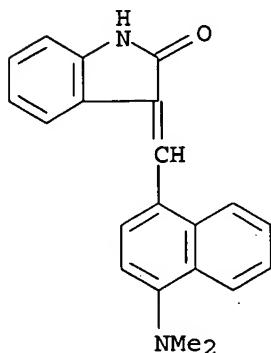
AI US 2002-81126 A1 20020222 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP CATHRYN CAMPBELL, CAMPBELL & FLORES LLP, 7th Floor, 4370 La Jolla
Village Drive, San Diego, CA, 92122
CLMN Number of Claims: 38
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2079

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

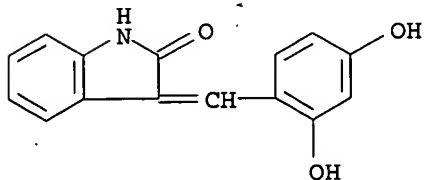
AB The present invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3 (VEGFR-3) inhibitor, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

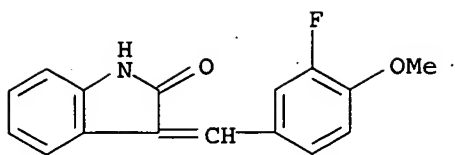
IT 163655-37-6P 328106-29-2P 384832-65-9P
(preparation of indolin-2-ones as VEGFR-3 inhibitors to increase corneal graft survival)
RN 163655-37-6 USPATFULL
CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[[4-(dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 328106-29-2 USPATFULL
CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 384832-65-9 USPATFULL
CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 97:37980 USPATFULL
 TI Bulk dyeing of plastics
 IN Roschger, Peter, Koln, Germany, Federal Republic of
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of
 (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5626633 19970506
 AI US 1995-566317 19951201 (8)
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-263222, filed on 21 Jun 1994, now
 abandoned
 PRAI DE 1993-4321420 19930628
 DE 1993-4340560 19931129
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lieberman, Paul; Assistant Examiner: Dusheck, Caroline
 L.
 LREP Sprung Horn Kramer & Woods
 CLMN Number of Claims: 7
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN No Drawings
 LN.CNT 969
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB Dyestuffs of the formula (I) ##STR1## wherein n denotes 1 or 2,

 T denotes O or N--R.sub.0, wherein

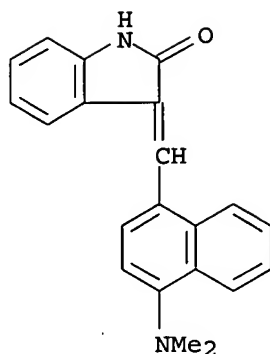
 R.sub.0 denotes H, alkyl, aryl or acyl or, together with R.sub.2 or
 R.sub.3, forms a 5- to 7-membered ring,

 R.sub.1 if n=1, denotes aryl, hetaryl or heterocyclylidenemethyl and
 if n=2, denotes a direct bond or arylene and

 R.sub.2 and R.sub.3 are independent or cyclic radicals having the
 meanings given in the description,

 are employed for bulk dyeing of plastics, preferably thermoplastics.

 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 IT 163655-37-6P
 (dyes for bulk dyeing of plastics)
 RN 163655-37-6 USPATFULL
 CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[[4-(dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]methylene]-1,3-
 dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> fil hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:20:28 ON 12 MAY 2005

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 12 May 2005 VOL 142 ISS 20

FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 May 2005 (20050511/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> => d l14 all hitstr tot

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2004:717219 HCAPLUS

DN 141:388594

ED Entered STN: 02 Sep 2004

TI Local injection of receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor **MAE 87** reduces retinal neovascularization in mice

AU Unsoeld, Anke S.; Junker, Bernd; Mazitschek, Ralph; Martin, Gottfried; Hansen, Lutz L.; Giannis, Athanassios; Agostini, Hansjuergen T.

CS Department of Ophthalmology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

SO Molecular Vision (2004), 10, 468-475

CODEN: MVEPFB; ISSN: 1090-0535

URL: <http://www.molvis.org/molvis/v10/a60/unsoeld.pdf>

PB Molecular Vision

DT Journal; (online computer file)

LA English

CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)

AB Purpose: Retinal neovascularization occurs under the influence of angiogenic factors like vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). VEGF signaling is enhanced by insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1). In vitro, the oxoindolinone **MAE 87** inhibits angiogenic signal transduction by blocking tyrosine kinase receptors including VEGF receptor 2 (VEGFR-2), IGF-1R, fibroblast GF-1R and epidermal GFR. We investigated the effect of **MAE 87** in vivo using the mouse model for oxygen induced retinopathy. Methods: From postnatal day seven (P7) on, C57BL/6J mice were kept in a 75% oxygen environment for five days. On postnatal day 12 (P12) they received an intravitreal injection of **MAE 87** in one eye and control substance in the fellow eye. The animals were sacrificed by intracardial perfusion with fluorescein-dextran solution on P17. Retinal whole mounts were prepared and ischemic retinopathy was evaluated in 26 animals using a standardized retinopathy score. Results: After a single intravitreal injection of **MAE 87** there were significantly less angioproliferative changes (blood vessel tufts, extra-retinal neovascularization, and blood vessel tortuosity) than in the fellow eye ($p=0.007$). The median retinopathy score (maximal 13) for the **MAE 87** treated eyes was 6 (25th percentile: 5; 75th percentile: 7) and 8 for the control eyes (25th percentile: 5; 75th percentile: 10). Conclusions: The tyrosine kinase inhibitor **MAE 87** may be a promising substance for local treatment of retinal neovascularization. Due to its ability to inhibit not only the VEGF but also the IGF-1 cascade, **MAE 87** may prove especially valuable for the treatment of diabetic retinopathy.

ST **MAE87** proliferation inhibition retina neovascularization mouse

IT Cell proliferation

(inhibition; single intravitreal injection of **MAE 87** significantly reduced angioproliferative changes in mouse model of oxygen induced retinopathy)

IT Angiogenesis

(neovascularization, retinal; single intravitreal injection of **MAE 87** significantly reduced angioproliferative changes in mouse model of oxygen induced retinopathy)

IT Angiogenesis

(neovascularization; single intravitreal injection of RTK inhibitor **MAE 87** significantly reduced oxygen induced retinal neovascularization possibly by inhibiting VEGF, IGF-1 cascade in mouse model of oxygen induced retinopathy)

IT Eye, disease

(retina, neovascularization; single intravitreal injection of **MAE 87** significantly reduced angioproliferative changes in mouse model of oxygen induced retinopathy)

IT Eye

(retina; single intravitreal injection of RTK inhibitor **MAE 87** significantly reduced oxygen induced retinal neovascularization possibly by inhibiting VEGF, IGF-1 cascade in mouse model of oxygen induced retinopathy)

IT Eye, disease

(retinopathy; single intravitreal injection of RTK inhibitor **MAE 87** significantly reduced oxygen induced retinal neovascularization possibly by inhibiting VEGF, IGF-1 cascade in mouse model of oxygen induced retinopathy)

IT 67763-96-6, Insulin-like growth factor-1 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(single intravitreal injection of RTK inhibitor **MAE 87** significantly reduced oxygen induced retinal

neovascularization possibly by inhibiting VEGF, IGF-1 cascade in mouse model of oxygen induced retinopathy)

IT 328106-29-2, MAE 87 340830-03-7, Receptor tyrosine kinase

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(single intravitreal injection of RTK inhibitor MAE

87 significantly reduced oxygen induced retinal neovascularization possibly by inhibiting VEGF, IGF-1 cascade in mouse model of oxygen induced retinopathy)

RE.CNT 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

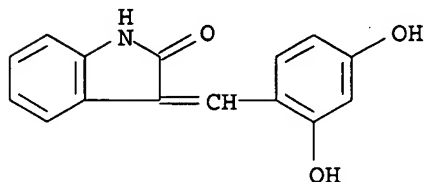
- (1) Adamis, A; Am J Ophthalmol 1994, V118, P445 MEDLINE
- (2) Aiello, L; N Engl J Med 1994, V331, P1480 MEDLINE
- (3) Aiello, L; Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 1995, V92, P10457 HCAPLUS
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- (37) Seo, M; Am J Pathol 1999, V154, P1743 HCAPLUS
- (38) Shima, D; Mol Med 1995, V1, P182 HCAPLUS
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- (40) Smith, L; Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 1994, V35, P101 MEDLINE
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IT 328106-29-2, MAE 87

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(single intravitreal injection of RTK inhibitor **MAE**
87 significantly reduced oxygen induced retinal
neovascularization possibly by inhibiting VEGF, IGF-1 cascade in mouse
model of oxygen induced retinopathy)

RN 328106-29-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)



L14 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:696673 HCAPLUS

DN 139:207829

ED Entered STN: 05 Sep 2003

TI Methods of extending corneal graft survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors which
inhibit lymphangiogenesis

IN De Vries, Gerald W.

PA Allergan, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K

CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)

Section cross-reference(s): 15

FAN.CNT 1

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PI	WO 2003072029	A2	20030904	WO 2003-US5125	20030220 <--
	WO 2003072029	A3	20040401		
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	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
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	WO 2003-US5125	W	20030220	<--	

CLASS

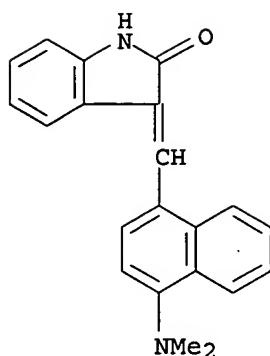
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES

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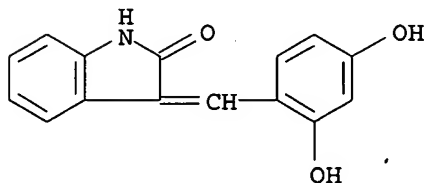
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WO 2003072029   ICM   A61K
US 2003180294   NCL   424/143.100; 514/044.000
                  ECLA  A61K031/00; A61K031/404; A61K031/404+M; A61K045/06 <--
AB  The present invention provides a method of extending corneal graft
    survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering
    to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a
    vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3 (VEGFR-3) inhibitor, whereby
    lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. More
    specifically, the VEGFR-3 inhibitor is a dominant neg. VEGFR-3 receptor, a
    nucleic acid encoding a dominant neg. VEGFR-3 receptor, a VEGFR-3 kinase
    inhibitor; an ATP analog, a VEGFR-3 binding mol., or a sequence-specific
    RNase.
ST  corneal graft survival VEGFR3 inhibitor lymphangiogenesis suppression
IT  Protein motifs
    (VEGFR-3 extracellular domain as inhibitor; methods of extending
    corneal graft survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit
    lymphangiogenesis)
IT  Enzyme functional sites
    (active, inhibitor binds to the VEGFR-3 catalytic domain; methods of
    extending corneal graft survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit
    lymphangiogenesis)
IT  Angiogenesis inhibitors
    Immunosuppressants
    (addnl. therapeutic agent; methods of extending corneal graft survival
    using VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
IT  Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
    RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
    (Biological study); USES (Uses)
    (anti-VEGFR-3; methods of extending corneal graft survival using
    VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
IT  Antisense nucleic acids
    Ribozymes
    RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
    (Biological study); USES (Uses)
    (as inhibitor; methods of extending corneal graft survival using
    VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
IT  Eye
    (cornea, transplant; methods of extending corneal graft survival using
    VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
IT  Transplant and Transplantation
    (cornea; methods of extending corneal graft survival using VEGFR-3
    inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
IT  Nucleic acids
    RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
    (Biological study); USES (Uses)
    (encoding VEGFR-3 dominant neg. receptor; methods of extending corneal
    graft survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
IT  Lymphatic system
    (lymph vessel, lymphangiogenesis; methods of extending corneal graft
    survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
IT  Angiogenesis
    (lymphangiogenesis; methods of extending corneal graft survival using
    VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
IT  Human
    (methods of extending corneal graft survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors
    to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
IT  Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
    RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
    (Biological study); USES (Uses)

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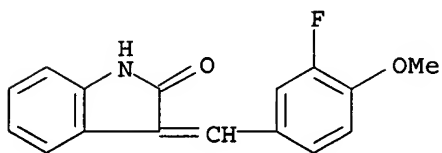
- (monoclonal, anti-VEGFR-3; methods of extending corneal graft survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
- IT Vascular endothelial growth factor receptors
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (type VEGFR-3, dominant neg. VEGFR-3 receptor; methods of extending corneal graft survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
- IT Vascular endothelial growth factor receptors
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (type VEGFR-3; methods of extending corneal graft survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
- IT 144638-77-7, VEGFR-3 kinase
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (inhibitor; methods of extending corneal graft survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
- IT 56-65-5D, 5'-ATP, analogs, biological studies
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (methods of extending corneal graft survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
- IT 163655-37-6P 328106-29-2P 384832-65-9P
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of indolin-2-ones as VEGFR-3 inhibitors to increase corneal graft survival)
- IT 59-48-3, Indolin-2-one 95-01-2, 2,4-Dihydroxy benzaldehyde 351-54-2, 3-Fluoro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde 1971-81-9
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of indolin-2-ones as VEGFR-3 inhibitors to increase corneal graft survival)
- IT 9001-99-4, Ribonuclease
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sequence specific RNase as inhibitor; methods of extending corneal graft survival using VEGFR-3 inhibitors to inhibit lymphangiogenesis)
- IT 163655-37-6P 328106-29-2P 384832-65-9P
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of indolin-2-ones as VEGFR-3 inhibitors to increase corneal graft survival)
- RN 163655-37-6 HCAPLUS
- CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[[4-(dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 328106-29-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 384832-65-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L14 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:76607 HCAPLUS
 DN 138:131086
 ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 2003
 TI Indolin-2-one derivative protein kinase inhibitors, their preparation, and their therapeutic use
 IN Chirchin, Vladimir; Athanassios, Giannis; Mazitschek, Ralph; Sleeman, Jonathan
 PA Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe GmbH, Germany
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA German
 IC ICM A61K031-404
 ICS C07D209-34; A61P035-00
 CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)

Section cross-reference(s) : 27

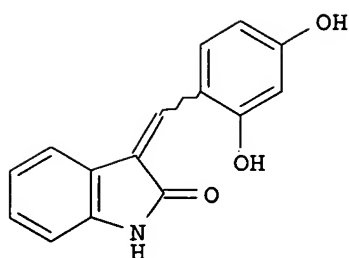
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	DE 20122287	U1	20050421	DE 2001-20122287	20010713
	EP 1406615	A1	20040414	EP 2002-762351	20020712
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	JP 2004536127	T2	20041202	JP 2003-513551	20020712
	US 2004248965	A1	20041209	US 2004-483687	20040706
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	WO 2002-EP7778	W	20020712		

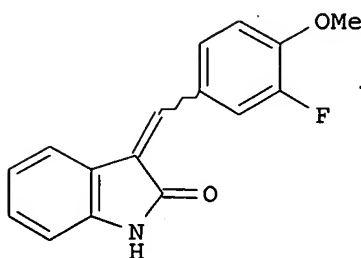
CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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	ICS	C07D209-34; A61P035-00
WO 2003007943	ECLA	C07D209/34
DE 10134196	ECLA	A61K031/404; C07D209/34
JP 2004536127	FTERM	4C086/AA01; 4C086/AA02; 4C086/BC13; 4C086/MA01; 4C086/MA04; 4C086/NA14; 4C086/ZA36; 4C086/ZB21; 4C086/ZB26; 4C086/ZB39; 4C086/ZC20; 4C086/ZC42; 4C204/BB01; 4C204/CB03; 4C204/DB13; 4C204/DB15; 4C204/DB30; 4C204/EB03; 4C204/FB01; 4C204/GB01
US 2004248965	NCL	514/418.000; 548/484.000
	ECLA	A61K031/404; C07D209/34

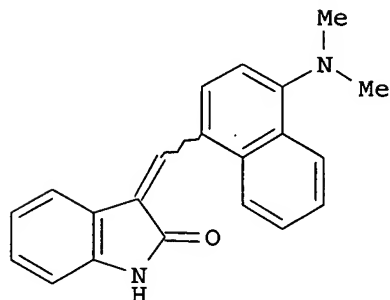
GI



I



II



III

- AB The invention discloses protein kinase inhibitors I, II, and III (preparation of these compds. is described) and the use thereof for treating diseases that are triggered by pathol. signal transduction cascades, e.g. cancer.
- ST indolinone deriv prepn protein kinase inhibitor therapeutic; antitumor indolinone deriv protein kinase inhibitor; signal transduction disease therapeutic indolinone deriv protein kinase inhibitor
- IT Animal cell line
(1AS; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)
- IT Animal cell line
(HUVEC, endothelial cell proliferation; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)
- IT Angiogenesis
(and lymphangiogenesis; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)
- IT Phosphorylation, biological
(autophosphorylation; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)
- IT Mammary gland, neoplasm
(carcinoma; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)
- IT Blood vessel
(endothelium, endothelial cell proliferation; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)
- IT Infection
(filariasis; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)
- IT Angiogenesis inhibitors
Antitumor agents
Apoptosis
Cell proliferation
Cytotoxic agents

Human
Neoplasm
(indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

IT Carcinoma
(mammary; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

IT Endothelium
(microvascular, HDMEC cells, endothelial cell proliferation; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

IT Blood vessel
(microvessel, endothelium, HDMEC cells, endothelial cell proliferation; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

IT Phosphorylation, biological
(protein; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

IT Endothelium
(vascular, endothelial cell proliferation; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

IT **163655-37-6P 328106-29-2P 384832-65-9P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

IT 59-48-3D, Indolin-2-one, derivs.
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

IT 59-48-3 95-01-2, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde 351-54-2, 3-Fluoro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde 1971-81-9, 4-Dimethylamino-1-naphthaldehyde
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

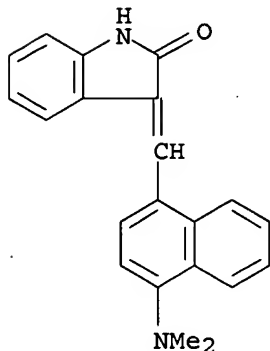
IT 79079-06-4, EGFR tyrosine kinase 103843-29-4, IGF1-R kinase 137632-09-8, ErbB2 receptor tyrosine kinase 144638-77-7, VEGFR-3 kinase 148047-29-4, TIE2 receptor kinase 150027-15-9, Gene FGFR1 tyrosine kinase 150977-45-0, VEGFR2 kinase 340830-03-7, Receptor tyrosine kinase 372092-80-3, Protein kinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

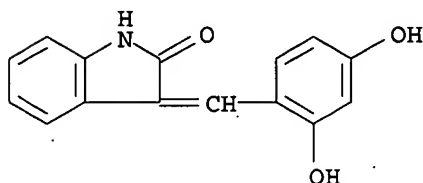
RE
(1) Anon; WAHL; BAGARD: BULL SOC CHIM FR 1909, V4(5), P1038
(2) Bayer Ag; EP 0632102 A 1995 HCAPLUS
(3) Blum; BIOCHEMISTRY 2000, V39(51), P15705 HCAPLUS
(4) Hamada, K; BLOOD 2000, V12(96), P3793
(5) Kirkin, V; EUR J BIOCHEM 2001, V268, P5530 HCAPLUS
(6) McNutt, R; WO 9910325 A 1999 HCAPLUS
(7) Peter, H; WO 9807695 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(8) Sugen Inc; WO 9640116 A 1996 HCAPLUS

IT **163655-37-6P 328106-29-2P 384832-65-9P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(indolinone derivative protein kinase inhibitor preparation and therapeutic use)

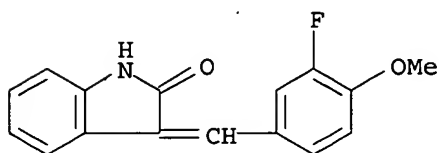
RN 163655-37-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[[4-(dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 328106-29-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 384832-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L14 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2001:811951 HCAPLUS
DN 136:64633
ED Entered STN: 08 Nov 2001
TI Characterization of indolinones which preferentially inhibit VEGF-C and VEGF-D-induced activation of VEGFR-3 rather than VEGFR-2.
AU Kirkin, Vladimir; Mazitschek, Ralph; Krishnan, Jaya; Steffen, Anja; Waltenberger, Johannes; Pepper, Michael S.; Giannis, Athanassios; Sleeman, Jonathan P.
CS Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, Institute of Genetics, Karlsruhe, D-76021, Germany
SO European Journal of Biochemistry (2001), 268(21), 5530-5540

jan delaval - 12 may 2005

CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956

PB Blackwell Science Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)

Section cross-reference(s): 3

AB VEGF-C and VEGF-D are lymphangiogenic factors that bind to and activate VEGFR-3, a fms-like tyrosine kinase receptor whose expression is limited almost exclusively to lymphatic endothelium in the adult. Processed forms of VEGF-C and VEGF-D can also activate VEGFR-2, a key player in the regulation of angiogenesis. There is increasing evidence to show that these receptor-ligand interactions play a pivotal role in a number of pathol. situations. Inhibition of receptor activation by VEGF-C and VEGF-D could therefore be pharmaceutically useful. Furthermore, to understand the different roles of VEGF-C, VEGF-D, VEGFR-2 and VEGFR-3 in pathol. situations it will be necessary to dissect the complex interactions of these ligands and their receptors. To facilitate such studies we cloned, sequenced and characterized the expression of rat VEGF-C and VEGF-D. We showed that Cys152→Ser mutants of processed rat VEGF-C can activate VEGFR-3 but not VEGFR-2, while the corresponding mutation in rat VEGF-D inhibits its ability to activate both VEGFR-2 and VEGFR-3. We also synthesized and characterized indolinones that differentially block VEGF-C- and VEGF-D-induced VEGFR-3 kinase activity compared to that of VEGFR-2. These tools should be useful in analyzing the different activities and roles of VEGF-C, VEGF-D and their ligands, and in blocking VEGFR-3-mediated lymphangiogenesis.

ST indolinone prepn inhibitor VEGF C VEGF D receptor activation; rat VEGF C VEGF D cloning characterization

IT Phosphorylation, biological

Signal transduction, biological

(characterization of indolinones which preferentially inhibit VEGF-C and VEGF-D-induced activation of VEGFR-3 rather than VEGFR-2)

IT Protein sequences

Rattus norvegicus

cDNA sequences

(cloning, sequencing and characterization of rat VEGF-C and VEGF-D)

IT Adrenal gland

Kidney

Lung

Mammary gland

Ovary

Spleen

Tongue

Tyson's gland

(cloning, sequencing, characterization, and tissue distribution of rat VEGF-C and VEGF-D)

IT Lymphatic system

(lymph vessel, endothelium; characterization of indolinones which preferentially inhibit the lymphangiogenic factors VEGF-C and VEGF-D-induced activation of VEGFR-3 rather than VEGFR-2)

IT Endothelium

(lymphatic; characterization of indolinones which preferentially inhibit the lymphangiogenic factors VEGF-C and VEGF-D-induced activation of VEGFR-3 rather than VEGFR-2)

IT Kidney

Lung

(toxicity; cloning, sequencing, characterization, and tissue distribution of rat VEGF-C and VEGF-D)

IT Vascular endothelial growth factor receptors

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

- (type VEGFR-2; characterization of indolinones which preferentially inhibit VEGF-C and VEGF-D-induced activation of VEGFR-3 rather than VEGFR-2)
- IT Vascular endothelial growth factor receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type VEGFR-3; characterization of indolinones which preferentially inhibit VEGF-C and VEGF-D-induced activation of VEGFR-3 rather than VEGFR-2)
- IT 384965-73-5 384965-74-6
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(amino acid sequence; cloning, sequencing and characterization of rat VEGF-C and VEGF-D)
- IT 144638-77-7, VEGFR-3 kinase 150977-45-0, VEGFR-2 kinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(characterization of indolinones which preferentially inhibit VEGF-C and VEGF-D-induced activation of VEGFR-3 rather than VEGFR-2)
- IT 188417-84-7, VEGF C 193363-12-1, VEGF-D
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(characterization of indolinones which preferentially inhibit VEGF-C and VEGF-D-induced activation of VEGFR-3 rather than VEGFR-2)
- IT 163655-37-6P 328106-29-2P 384832-65-9P
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(characterization of indolinones which preferentially inhibit VEGF-C and VEGF-D-induced activation of VEGFR-3 rather than VEGFR-2)
- IT 355108-88-2, GenBank AY032728 355108-89-3, GenBank AY032729
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(nucleotide sequence; cloning, sequencing and characterization of rat VEGF-C and VEGF-D)

RE.CNT 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE

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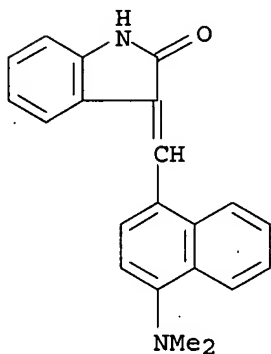
IT 163655-37-6P 328106-29-2P 384832-65-9P

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(characterization of indolinones which preferentially inhibit VEGF-C and VEGF-D-induced activation of VEGFR-3 rather than VEGFR-2)

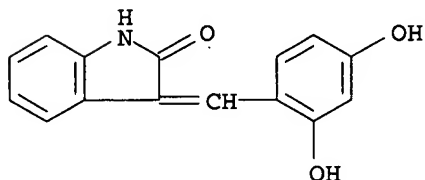
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CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[[4-(dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



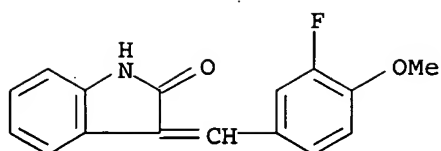
RN 328106-29-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 384832-65-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L14 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 1995:599524 HCAPLUS
 DN 122:316911
 ED Entered STN: 09 Jun 1995
 TI Dyes, their preparation, and bulk dyeing of plastics therewith.
 IN Roschger, Peter
 PA Bayer A.-G., Germany
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 45 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA German
 IC ICM C09B023-00
 ICS C09B023-04; C09B023-10; C08K005-34; C08K005-15
 CC 41-5 (Dyes, Organic Pigments, Fluorescent Brighteners, and Photographic Sensitizers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 40

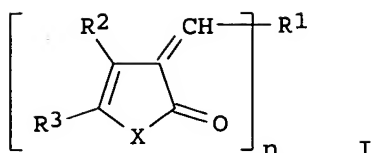
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 632102	A1	19950104	EP 1994-109171	19940615
	EP 632102	B1	19970402		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				
	DE 4321420	A1	19950105	DE 1993-4321420	19930628
	DE 4340560	A1	19950601	DE 1993-4340560	19931129
	JP 07018586	A2	19950120	JP 1994-163334	19940623
	US 5626633	A	19970506	US 1995-566317	19951201
PRAI	DE 1993-4321420	A	19930628		
	DE 1993-4340560	A	19931129		
	US 1994-263222	B1	19940621		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 632102	ICM	C09B023-00
	ICS	C09B023-04; C09B023-10; C08K005-34; C08K005-15
EP 632102	ECLA	C08K005/1535; C08K005/3415; C09B023/00D; C09B023/00S; C09B023/04; C09B023/10B
DE 4321420	ECLA	C08K005/1535; C08K005/3415; C09B023/00D; C09B023/00S; C09B023/04; C09B023/10B
DE 4340560	ECLA	C08K005/1535; C08K005/3415; C09B023/00D; C09B023/00S; C09B023/04; C09B023/10B
US 5626633	NCL	008/506.000; 008/512.000; 008/516.000; 008/565.000; 008/568.000; 008/569.000; 008/574.000; 008/576.000; 008/578.000; 008/579.000
	ECLA	C08K005/1535; C08K005/3415; C09B023/00D; C09B023/00S; C09B023/04; C09B023/10B

OS MARPAT 122:316911
 GI



AB The dyes I ($n = 1, 2$; R_1 = aryl, heterocyclic group for $n = 1$ and direct bond or arylene for $n = 2$; $R_2, R_3 = H$, organic group: R_2R_3 = annellated ring; ; $X = O$, amino) are obtained from R_1H or $R_1CH:Y$ ($Y = O$, amino compound) and the appropriate coreactant at $0-250^\circ$. Thus, 4-(dimethylamino)benzaldehyde was condensed with benzofuranone to give the dimethylaminobenzylidene derivative which could be used in the coloration of polystyrene.

ST dye plastic coloration

IT Polyamides, processes

Polycarbonates, processes

Polyesters, processes

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(dyes for bulk dyeing of plastics)

IT Dyes

(for bulk dyeing of plastics)

IT Dyeing

(bulk, of plastics)

IT 1090-41-1P 3051-47-6P 3051-50-1P 5812-07-7P 38711-15-8P
50793-69-6P 65155-71-7P 77811-51-9P 163655-03-6P 163655-04-7P
163655-05-8P 163655-06-9P 163655-07-0P 163655-08-1P 163655-09-2P
163655-10-5P 163655-11-6P 163655-12-7P 163655-13-8P 163655-14-9P
163655-15-0P 163655-16-1P 163655-17-2P 163655-18-3P 163655-19-4P
163655-20-7P 163655-21-8P 163655-22-9P 163655-23-0P 163655-24-1P
163655-25-2P 163655-26-3P 163655-27-4P 163655-28-5P 163655-29-6P
163655-30-9P 163655-31-0P 163655-32-1P 163655-33-2P 163655-34-3P
163655-35-4P 163655-36-5P 163655-37-6P 163655-38-7P
163655-39-8P 163655-40-1P 163655-41-2P 163655-42-3P 163655-43-4P
163655-44-5P 163655-45-6P 163655-46-7P 163655-47-8P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(dyes for bulk dyeing of plastics)

IT 9002-89-5 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-54-7, Acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer 9011-14-7, PMMA 25038-54-4, Nylon 6, processes 25038-59-9, Poly(ethylene terephthalate), processes 26284-39-9, Acrylonitrile-methacrylonitrile-styrene copolymer

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(dyes for bulk dyeing of plastics)

IT 163655-48-9P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(intermediate; dyes for bulk dyeing of plastics)

IT 84-83-3 87-41-2, 1(3H)-Isobenzofuranone 100-10-7 123-11-5,
4-Methoxybenzaldehyde, reactions 591-12-8, α -Angelicalactone
2051-95-8, 3-Benzoylpropionic acid 4352-63-0, Naphtho[2,1-b]furan-2(1H)-one 4735-75-5 6050-80-2, Naphtho[1,2-b]furan-2(3H)-one 19828-45-6
31722-17-5 32438-34-9 80162-58-9 96838-79-8 103893-13-6
104094-17-9

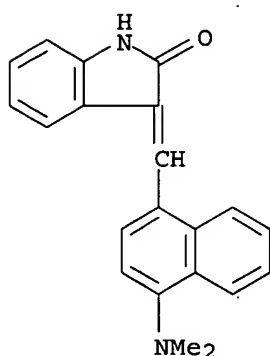
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(starting material; dyes for bulk dyeing of plastics)

IT 59-48-3P 61-70-1P, 1-Methyl-2-indolone 92-14-8P, 4-(Diethylamino)-2-methylbenzaldehyde 623-27-8P, Terephthalaldehyde 1971-81-9P, 4-(Dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenecarboxaldehyde 3446-89-7P, 4-(Methylthio)benzaldehyde 14152-56-8P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (starting material; dyes for bulk dyeing of plastics)

IT 163655-37-6P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (dyes for bulk dyeing of plastics)

RN 163655-37-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Indol-2-one, 3-[[4-(dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]methylene]-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:14:44 ON 12 MAY 2005)
 SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:15:13 ON 12 MAY 2005

L1 1 S US20030180294/PN OR (US2002-081126# OR WO2003-US05125)/AP,PRN
 E DEVRIES G/AU
 L2 7 S E3,E8,E12,E13
 E DEVRIES G/AU
 L3 132 S E3,E13,E23-E25
 E VRIES /AU
 E ALLERGAN/PA,CS
 L4 985 S ALLERGAN?/PA,CS
 SEL RN L1

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:17:03 ON 12 MAY 2005

L5 10 S E1-E10
 L6 3 S L5 AND NC4-C6/ES AND NR>=3
 SEL RN
 L7 0 S E11-E13/CRN

FILE 'HCAOLD' ENTERED AT 12:19:07 ON 12 MAY 2005

L8 0 S L6

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 12:19:11 ON 12 MAY 2005

L9 3 S L6

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:19:15 ON 12 MAY 2005

L10 5 S L6

L11 1 S MAE87 OR MAE 87

L12 5 S L10,L11

L13 1 S L12 AND L1-L4

L14 5 S L12,L13

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:20:04 ON 12 MAY 2005

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 12:20:15 ON 12 MAY 2005

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:20:28 ON 12 MAY 2005

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